

Moose Field Day.

year. Summer is here and will
gone, and we have had scarcely
day yet.

DEPENDS UPON CARRIZAL FIGHT

War Upon Mexico May Soon
Be Declared

HASTY JUDGMENT IS AVOIDED

Whether President Will Accept What
Appears to Be Challenge Depends
Upon Official Report of Carranza—
If Conflict Is Found Necessary It
Will Not Be War of Conquest by
the United States

Washington, June 23.—General in-
vasion of Mexico appears to have
just ahead of us.

The Carrizal clash between the
Mexican government and American
troops, apparently resulting in the
American expedition's heaviest losses
to date, gives ground for this view
of events.

Administration officials, however,
take the position that hasty judgment
will be avoided. Until General Por-
firio has made formal report, they
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Against the Mexican claim that the
Americans were the aggressors, at-
tempting to capture the railway sta-
tion at Carrizal, were placed infor-
mation that the Americans were
merely reconnoitering, and were led
into an ambush.

General Pershing's report remains as the
controlling factor. "There appears lit-
tle doubt that it will aggravate, rather
than relieve the situation," reports
received through Mexican sources as in-
dicating the loss of forty American
troops, with other casualties.

General Pershing will immediately
strengthen Pershing's column, it is
expected, and President Wilson may
take the case before congress. There
is a possibility for an appropriation and
for approval of a drive into Mexico, in
keeping with his threat to Carranza
to visit upon him "the gravest conse-
quences" if the de facto forces clashed
with Americans.

The last thought that Carranza is
making a serious effort to check the
advance of his people, rather than
when Pershing forwarded a
copy of orders, issued by Carranza,
to resist further American cross-
ing of the border and to swell the
Mexican army by disarming those
who would not join it.

This convinced the administration
that it now can hope for nothing from
the first chief and his crumbling
power.

A few high officials advise calm un-
der Pershing's reports, pointing out
that information now before this gov-
ernment is from Mexican sources.
Others are for waiting no time in es-
tablishing an actual state of war. No
one professes to believe that trouble
can now be avoided.

It is definitely established that
there is an organized effort by Car-
ranza troops to attack or harass
American forces in northern Mexico,
in change in President Wilson's pol-
icy toward Mexico is likely, callers
warned.

The White House was flooded with
bulletins as to the true situation. A
score of congressmen called to learn
the determination of the administra-
tion. The president indicated very
clearly that if a change of policy oc-
curs it will result in the initiative of
the Mexicans.

If a conflict is found necessary as
a last resort, the president emphati-
cally declared it would in no way be
a war of conquest by the United
States. It would simply, by a vigor-
ous effort, seek to re-establish order
and peace in the trouble-ridden coun-
try and then return it to its people
established on a sound foundation.

Lansing sent a memorandum to the
diplomatic representatives of South
and Central American nations re-
viewing the situation existing between
the United States and Mexico, and an-
nounced that, if hostilities should
ensue, the purpose of the United
States would be to defend itself
against further invasion, and not to
interfere in Mexican affairs.

The president understands that the
principal danger is from individual
bands in northern Mexico, who are
armed, restless and likely to at-
tack a force of Americans at any
time. This, apparently, is appre-
hended also by Carranza, it is be-
lieved, because copies of recent or-
ders issued by him show that the first
step is attempting to get all armed
bands in northern Mexico to enlist in
his army. This is to prevent individ-
ual attacks.

Funston Awaits Details
San Antonio, Tex., June 23.—Gen-
eral Funston has not received a word
from General Pershing at Colonia
Dominguez giving the details of the fight
at Carrizal Wednesday, in which 18
troops of the Tenth cavalry, a negro
company, sixty-five men strong, was an-
nihilated with a loss of about 100 Car-
ranza soldiers.

The situation remains as it was
Thursday night, when the only re-
sult was conflicting statements, all
from Mexican sources. Who started
the shooting, or how it was started,
remains a mystery.

Carranza said that until the official
report had been received
no action would be given the
matters, and then act un-
der the facts established beyond a
doubt that the Mexicans had been the

aggressors.
Two squadrons of the Eleventh cav-
alry were sent by Pershing early
Thursday to get into touch with the
remainder of Troop H of the Tenth
cavalry, which was engaged in the
fight, but when he filed his latest re-
port no word had come from the re-
sult force.

The troops which engaged the Car-
ranzistas at Carrizal numbered only
sixty-five men. Against them, even
according to the official report sent
from Mexico City to Washington,
was a force of 200 Mexicans armed
with machine guns, while the Amer-
ican cavalrymen had only their pla-
to and carbines. The American
force was led by Captain Boyd, who
is reported killed in the skirmish.
First Lieutenant Adair is also among
the killed.

The number of American dead is
not known. It certainly is not as
great as forty, which was the number
reported by Mexicans Wednesday. It
may be as great as twelve.

Seventeen Americans were cap-
tured and taken to Chihuahua City.
This news came in a dispatch from
that place. With the American pris-
oners was David H. Spillbury, a scout
employed by Pershing. The pris-
oners were interned there. It is stated.

AMERICAN PRISONERS SAFE

Oregon Assumes Responsibility For
the Carrizal Battle

El Paso, Tex., June 23.—Andrew
Harcis, Mexican consul in El Paso,
announced the United States military
authorities that the American pris-
oners taken by the Carranza
soldiers in the fighting at Carrizal
will not be executed.

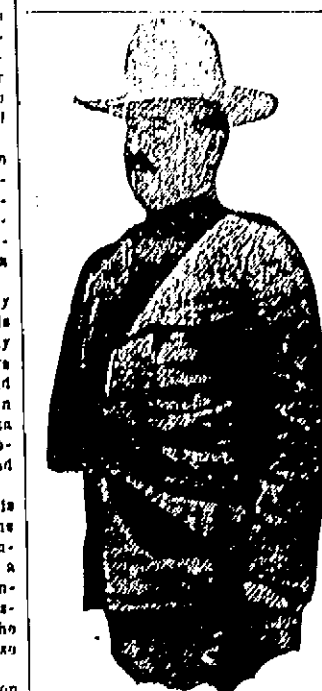


Photo by American Press Association.
GENERAL OBREGON

Refugees had brought the report to
the border that the American negro
troopers were being held at Villa
Ahumada and that the Mexicans were
boasting that they were to be taken
south and shot.

Garcia also made the official ad-
mission that General Obregon, Mex-
ican minister of war, had declared
that he was responsible for the Car-
rizal fight, as the American troops
were trying to take possession of the
station at Carrizal, and he had told
his men to take a stand before the
Americans and stop them by firing if
necessary. Parleys were held, Gar-
cia says, but the Americans attempt-
ed to pass anyhow.

The American version is that the
Mexicans sent up a white flag as the
Americans approached and then fired.

Funston Wants 65,000 Men

Washington, June 21.—General
Funston wired the war department
asking that 65,000 men of the na-
tional guard be sent to him as soon as
available.

The request is said to have been
based on disturbing reports which
have reached Funston's headquarters
concerning the activity of Mexican
forces south of the border.

ARMY SUPPLIES PLENTIFUL

Shortage of Horses the Only Obstacle
to Be Overcome

Washington, June 21.—The Euro-
pean war has prepared the United
States to equip and maintain its army.
This is the statement of department
officials.

Many plants that sprang into exis-
tence to supply the allies with explo-
sives, cartridges, guns and all war
munitions, recently have reported a
stacking in their exports.

Supply experts who have been in
touch with the market ever since
Funston and his regulars left for the
front, declare the only shortage
which will be felt will be in horses.

Rations, munitions, tents, auto
trucks, etc., can easily be had at
once on the open market, it is de-
clared.

The American soldier will continue
the best fed in the world—at a cost of
more than 30 cents a day per man.

Fall Kills Noted Aviator

Berlin, June 22.—Lieutenant Im-
melmann, whose daring exploits as
an aviator made his name known
throughout the world, was killed by a
fall in his aeroplane. He was credit-
ed with bringing down fifteen of the
allies' aircraft.

Hughes' Probable Successor

Washington, June 23.—Nomination
of Attorney General Thomas W.
Gregory to succeed Charles E. Hughes
on the supreme court bench is said
by persons in President Wilson's con-
fidence to have been virtually decid-
ed upon.

FURTHER PERIL OF INVASION

Will Not Be Tolerated by United
States Government

WILSON'S WORD TO CARRANZA

Outrages Against Americans Must
Cease, Our Troops to Remain in
Mexico Until This Is Assured—
Ready to Accept Burden of War If
First Chief Fails to Accept Our
Terms—Charge of Bad Faith on
Part of De Facto Government

Washington, June 21.—Hugely
placing responsibility for continuation
of the American troops in Mexico on
the shoulders of the Carranza gov-
ernment, and accepting the threat
that if they are not withdrawn the
Mexican government will defend its
territory by "an appeal to arms," the
United States flatly refused to with-
draw its troops from Mexican ter-
ritory.

In a lengthy reply to the Carranza
note of May 22, the United States,
through Secretary Lansing, warns the
de facto government that it has adopt-
ed a policy that will not be changed
under any circumstances.

It rebukes the insinuation that there
is any desire of territorial aggrandize-
ment behind the present Mexican pol-
icy and in conclusion declares:

"The United States has not sought
the duty which has been forced upon
it of pursuing benefits who under
fundamental principles of municipal
and international law ought to be pur-
sued and arrested and punished by
Mexican authorities.

"Whenever Mexico will assume and
effectively exercise that responsibility
the United States, as it has many
times before publicly declared, will
be glad to have this obligation ful-
filled by the de facto government of
Mexico.

"If, on the contrary, the de facto
government is pleased to ignore this
obligation and to believe that 'in case
of a refusal to retire these troops
there is no further recourse than to
defend its territory by an appeal to
arms,' the government of the United
States would surely be looking in
sincerity and friendship if it did not
frankly impress upon the de facto
government that the execution of this
threat will lead to the gravest con-
sequences.

"While this government would
deeply regret such a result, it can-
not recede from its settled determina-
tion to maintain its national rights
and to perform its full duty in pre-
venting further invasions of the ter-
ritory of the United States and in re-
moving the peril which Americans
along the international boundary have
borne so long with patience and for-
bearance."

The note is almost specific in its
charge that the Carranza government
has protected rather than pursued
Villa and his bandits. The long con-
tinued outrages against Americans
and their property both in Mexico and
on American soil are reviewed and
warning is given that the troops will
be kept in Mexico until such a time as
the de facto government performs the
duty which the United States has not
sought.

The note from start to finish is a
stinging charge of bad faith on the
part of the Carranza government. At
no time since the Columbus raid has
Mexico co-operated with the United
States to put an end to the raiding
of American territory and the de-
struction of American life and prop-
erty.

The note to the Carranza govern-
ment was sent to the Mexican em-
bassy by special messenger with in-
structions to deliver it in person to
Arredondo. The latter had previous-
ly made an engagement to call on
Lansing yesterday afternoon on in-
structions from his government to
demand when the United States pro-
posed to answer Carranza. When the
communication from Lansing was
handed him, however, he cancelled
the appointment.

The work of translating the note into
Spanish and then into code was im-
mediately begun by the embassy
staff and the document, which is
close to 10,000 words in length, was
placed on the wires late last night.

Receiver For Madison Square Garden
New York, June 21.—Madison
Square Garden has gone into the
hands of a receiver. Proceedings to
foreclose a mortgage of \$2,300,000,
together with back taxes and inter-
est and other charges amounting to
about \$58,500, were begun by the
New York Life Insurance company.

Coast Defense Bill Passes

Washington, June 23.—The last big
preparedness measure, the fortifica-
tions bill, carrying appropriations
and authorizations of \$35,375,125 for
coast defenses and field artillery, was
passed by the house by a vote of 165
to 9.

Vance Statue Unveiled

Washington, June 23.—A bronze
statue of Zebulon Vance, for many
years senator from North Carolina,
was unveiled in Statuary hall at the
Capitol. Vice President Marshall
made the principal address.

McCormick Elected Chairman

St. Louis, June 19.—Vance Mc-
Cormick of Pennsylvania, the presi-
dent's choice for chairman of the
Democratic national committee, was
formally elected chairman after a
six-hour fight started by commit-
tee men who objected to the selection of
a chairman from outside the commit-
tee membership.

DEATH WARRANT OF PROGRESSIVES

Signed by Roosevelt in Letter
Declining Nomination

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 23.—
When Theodore Roosevelt yesterday
signed his letter to the Progressive
national committee declining the
nomination for the presidency and
urging the election of Justice Hughes,
he at the same time signed the death
warrant of the Progressive party,
which he maintains has accomplished
the chief objects for which it was
formed.

To make the run for the presidency
and to keep up the party as a fighting
force, he says, can have but one re-
sult—to insure the re-election of
President Wilson and four years more
of the spineless policies which have
made American diplomacy a by-word
abroad and a thing of regret at home,
and brought the nation to the edge of
war while unprepared to even defend
its border against hostile raids.

For the Progressive party and the
course it has followed since its birth
four years ago, Roosevelt has neither
excuse, explanation or apologies. It
came into being, he holds, at a time
when the Republican party had be-
come the party of reaction and ceased
to be the party of Lincoln and the
plain people.

In the four years that have elapsed
the Republicans have come back to
the ancient landmarks, have enacted
into laws in the several states many
of the most important reforms for
which the Progressives stood, and
have placed their candidate upon a
platform to which every Progressive
can subscribe, the colonial contends.

RUSSIANS MARCHING ON

Two of Austria's Armies Reported to
Be in Danger of Defeat

London, June 23.—The Russian
drive continues to roll back the
Austrian forces in Galicia, and no vigor-
ous is the pursuit that, according to
unofficial reports from Petrograd and
St. Petersburg, two of the Austrian armies
are facing destruction.

One is said to be completely sur-
rounded by Russian forces in the
southeastern corner of Bukovina, and
another is said to be cut in two and
facing almost certain defeat.

On both sides of the Mause river,
in the region of Verdun and east of
the fortress in the Vosges, at the
foot of the Moselle hills, the Ger-
mans are heavily bombarding the
French.

No important changes in the situa-
tion in the Austro-Italian theatre or
in Anatolia Turkey have been reported.

DICK WEDS MRS. ASTOR

But Few Relatives and Friends Attend
Ceremony at Bar Harbor

Bar Harbor, Me., June 23.—Mrs.
John J. Astor and William K. Dick
of New York were married at St.
Basil's Episcopal church here by
Rev. A. C. Larned. The bride wore
a dark blue serge traveling suit and
a straw hat to match.

Fourteen relatives and guests were
present at the ceremony and all start-
ed for New York on the same train
to which Dick's private car was at-
tached. The Dicks will go directly to
California for a month's honeymoon.

Little John J. Astor, 4th, son of
the bride, watched the ceremony from
the side of his grandmother, Mrs.
William Forbes, with whom he will
stay while his mother is away.

Stoneham Bank Reopens

Boston, June 23.—By consent of
the comptroller of the currency at
Washington, the Stoneham National
bank at Stoneham was permitted to
reopen its doors. The bank was
closed June 7 after a discovery of a
\$40,000 shortage and the arrest of
Harry A. Jones, the assistant cash-
ier, accused of the embezzlement of
that sum. The shortage has been
made good.

Mark Thompson, 18, was killed when
two men seriously injured at Burling-
ton, Vt., by a slide at a gravel pit.

James Golden, a messenger boy,
was killed when he fell under the
wheels of an auto truck at Fall River,
Mass.

PIMPLES ON FACE IN BLOTCHES

Also on Chest, Large, Red and
Hard. Face All Disfigured.
Would Itch and Burn.

HEALED BY CUTICURA
SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My face and chest started to break out
with pimples. Then my face started to get
red and I used to scratch until the blood
came. The pimples were
large, red and hard, and the
most of the time in blotches
from my face to my chest.
My face was all disfigured
and would itch and burn so
that I would stay awake
hours at night.

"I kept on for some
and a half months when a friend advised me to
try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for
a free sample and it started to heal me
so I bought three cakes of Cuticura Soap
and one box of Cuticura, and they healed me."
(Signed) Antonio Lillo, 74 St. John
St., New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15, 1915.

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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Ad-
dress post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Bos-
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able you to reach other parties with whom you wish to communicate.
Unnecessary questions prevent her from doing her part in
furnishing good telephone service, for such questions slow down
the service and delay others who need her assistance to locate tele-
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The ice usually goes out early in May.
Be on hand for the first exciting sport this spring in
Maine's Forest Lakes

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with their corps of veteran guides, will be prepared to re-
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table top.
you insert the plug and turn the
switch.
When this is done you can devote
all your attention to the food.

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BUSINESS

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SUCCESS OF BUSINESS
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the stage, but friends dissuaded me.
She—Friends of the stage, I presume.
—Boston Transcript.

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Europe's Battle Front Lessons

XI.—We Must Mobilize Our Resources For Successful Defense

Everything Should Be Ready For Use—Auto Trucks and Ambulances and Millions of Rifles Must Always Be on Hand.

Frederick Palmer Suggests a Pan-American Railroad to Back Monroe Doctrine, Boy Scouts and Other Organizations Useful.

By FREDERICK PALMER, who has been only official representative of the entire American press with the allies. Copyright, 1916, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

WE are least prepared in the very thing in which it should be most natural for us to be prepared for war. We are one of the great manufacturing nations of the world. No people surpasses us in mechanical genius, adaptability or industrial organization. Europe regularly sends representatives of its own industrial plants to study the methods of ours. Though we pay more for our labor than European countries, thanks to our standardization and our ability to make machinery do the work of men, we export automobiles and many other manufactured products to European countries. We do not take lessons in industrial organization; we give them. Yet if we were industrially organized for defense we should have gone a long way toward victory in case of war.

War is no longer fought with men, guns, rifles and money alone. Money of itself will not buy either trained men or industrial plants. Every resource, every ounce of energy behind the armaments, must count.

Germany, the most thoroughly organized country in Europe in a governmental sense, not only prepared her guns and soldiers, but she prepared to back them up with her national resources. She had her industrial as well as her military organization ready. We have some soldiers and some guns, but it has not yet occurred to us as a nation to co-ordinate our industrial resources so that they would be ready to resist any invasion.

British Had Reserve of Supplies.
The British admiralty had more in mind than having all types of ships, from destroyers to dreadnaughts, prepared to strike at an hour's notice. It had foreseen how national resources were to be used to back up the navy. A year's supply of coal was in reserve on the outbreak of the war. Ready, too, were all other kinds of supplies which were the product of industrial organization, and the admiralty knew where to turn for more. In the immense merchant marine, in numerous shipbuilding plants, the British navy had resources at command to carry out a naval program in time of war. It did not wait until war came to know what resources it had. They were lined up before the war.

Every nation in Europe fully realizes our powerful industrial resources. Any one that considers attacking the United States will first ask whether it is co-ordinated for war. These European powers, not to mention any great oriental power, do not make war unless they think they are going to win.

Everything in the way of preparedness that we can do which does not take a single man out of civil life, but merely puts him into a system of industrial preparedness, means the saving of so much money. We take machinery like the place of men in our factories, and therefore we should at war. The lesson of this war is the value of machinery. Success has been with the armies which have had the most efficiently organized machinery at the rear no less than at the front.

Organize Before War.
Before the war the great Krupp works in Germany and the Krupp works in France as well as the Armstrongs in England kept up their plants purely by immense orders from foreign nations. Germany encourages the Krupps. This is hardly in keeping with our principle. The American people have a strong objection as a people to the idea of what individuals may do, to going into the business of supplying arms for the killing of human beings. But we are preparing for any eventuality every day with our increasing output of arms and shells for sale to Europe. At the close of the war we shall have the plants to make both rifles and shells, but they will be private enterprises, not under government control. In any scheme of preparedness they should be our first asset. However, most of them are located in a section of our country most likely to suffer from an invasion. If taken by the enemy their product would be turned against us.

Prepared already with immense forces of artillery, with immense munition plants, in anticipation of war, with all industrial organization under government direction so complete that the capacity of every plant and almost every workshop was known, it was a matter of using a card index system for Germany to have a national organization immediately ready. England has months before she could organize the industrial plant for the purpose of war.

Most of this organization could have been done before the war with almost no expense, and the nation at large would have been perfectly conscious of the preparation which was secretly going on.

But every army staff is allowed no such activity. It is insufficient to undertake any such work. The first step is to increase its number and to give it authority.

Pretty Poor.

Hicks-Richter is talking of purchasing an automobile. Hicks-Richter? Why, he couldn't buy a charge of ammunition for an air gun!

They Often Do.

"Don't the heads of matrimony interfere?"

"They might if they paid a cash dividend."—Boston Transcript.

Up to Dec. 1, finally as the allies needed rifles for their new troops, the United States had been able to manufacture only 3,000 a week. It takes seven or eight months to make a rifle plant, and even in that time it is difficult to produce the skilled workmen requisite for rifle manufacture. We are getting both now and sending abroad big consignments. But that did no good to the allies during the Russian drive last summer or during the advance of the Germans in the Balkans. The Germans had their rifle plants ready.

Certainly the United States should have at least 1,000,000 rifles ready in case of war, for the wastage has been proved to be heavy in this war. They will cost nothing except their storage.

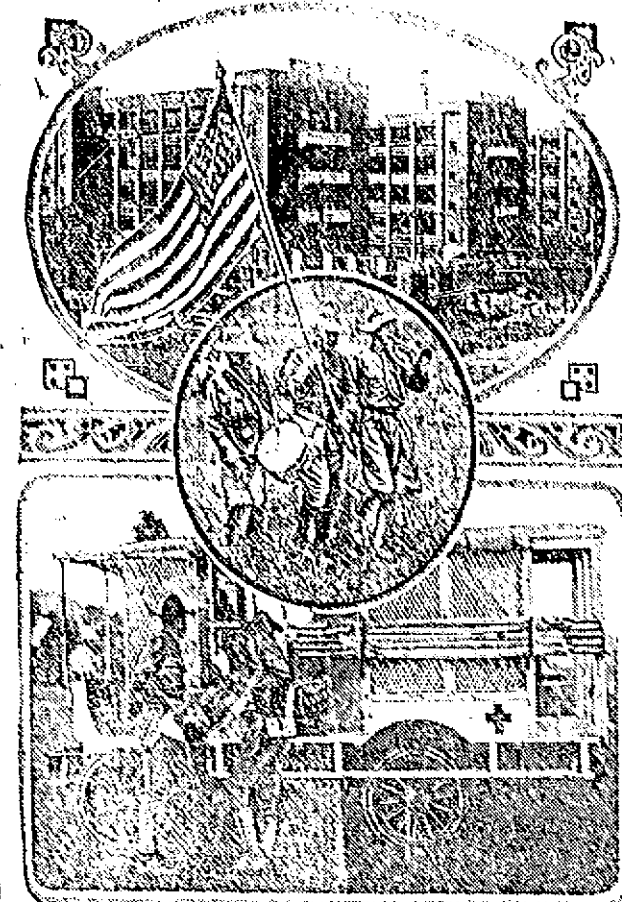
Arsenal Should Be Behind Reckless.
Our government might well buy some munition and rifle making machinery now and set it up somewhere at remote points from the coast in new

ing without men. By men I do not refer to soldiers, but to the workman, or the foreman or business man. A man who is good at rifle making, a highly expert mechanic of any kind in metals, is more valuable on his own job in time of war than he is doing a little at the front. There are 100,000 men who can fire a rifle to one who knows how to make one. It would be nothing less than a crime to have any mechanical good at constructing the parts of planes or at assembling them shot at in the trenches. Both England and France had to send back from the front to the munition factories many expert mechanics, engineers and overseers.

Boy Scouts and Others Useful.

Here, again, if we gave our staff an opportunity, it would make a canvass of another kind of reserves than those who are to fill the ranks of fighting regiments. The nation has only to give the word and we shall have a net of officer experts in Washington who will go on quickly preparing all of our resources for war. In case of sudden war our bankers also should know what to do. The staff should take them into consultation too. Every single resource plays its part. Mobilize them all.

Every boy who goes to a military school, every volunteer company, every national guard or regiment, every boy scout, may be of use. Any kind of organization may help. The boy scouts in Europe have been of immense service as messengers. They run all the errands of the British war office, and they were as busy in Brussels before it fell as they were on the German



MUNITION WORKS IN CONNECTICUT; OUR ARSENALS ARE ALL NEAR THE COAST—BOY SCOUTS USEFUL IN THIS WAR—TYPE OF RED CROSS AMBULANCE USED BY OUR ARMY.

arsenals. That does not mean that we shall go on making rifles only that the plants will require a caretaker. Against any attack on the Pacific coast obviously the place for an arsenal is back in Idaho or in Arizona, behind the Rocky mountains. Your munition plants must be out of reach of the enemy in case of invasion. You cannot imagine Germany building an arsenal on the French side of the Rhine, but that is practically the location of our Springfield arsenals and most of our other arsenals.

In case of invasion by the Atlantic coast or by the Pacific coast we should have to make great concentration camps at certain points back from the coast. Have the sites of these camps been chosen? Has anything been done toward a paper organization which could be prepared in time of war in the laying of railroad sidings and the organization of labor for the purpose? Not a word need be transported, not a nail driven, not a shovelful of earth be lifted, in order that the plans for the camps should be prepared before the war.

Auto Trucks and Ambulances Needed.
We shall need thousands upon thousands of automobile trucks for transport. From Europe we can learn the lessons of the organization of this transport, the value of standardized parts, the importance of having repair shops at the front and what should be the equipment of these shops.

We would need ambulances too. The European experience tells us what is the most practicable ambulance. Any car can be turned into an ambulance in a very short time in either England, Germany or France now. If we should have to transform 10,000 of the quicker we did it in case of war the better.

Our railroads would need special cars for the wounded. Under our present system these might be started by a thousand different local committees, and the ambulances, too, but European experience has proved that these things are best done under government direction. Volunteer organizations are naturally not given to co-operation.

Ready resources, however, are not

Hand some man a word and they will immediately begin the manufacture of lemon extract, a soluble product.—Kansas City Journal.

Optimist—Greene! Why, Greene produced a Homer! Pessimist—And today couldn't produce a horse on balls.—Albany Argus.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARERS HAVE BOTH HELD HIGH PLACES IN PUBLIC LIFE

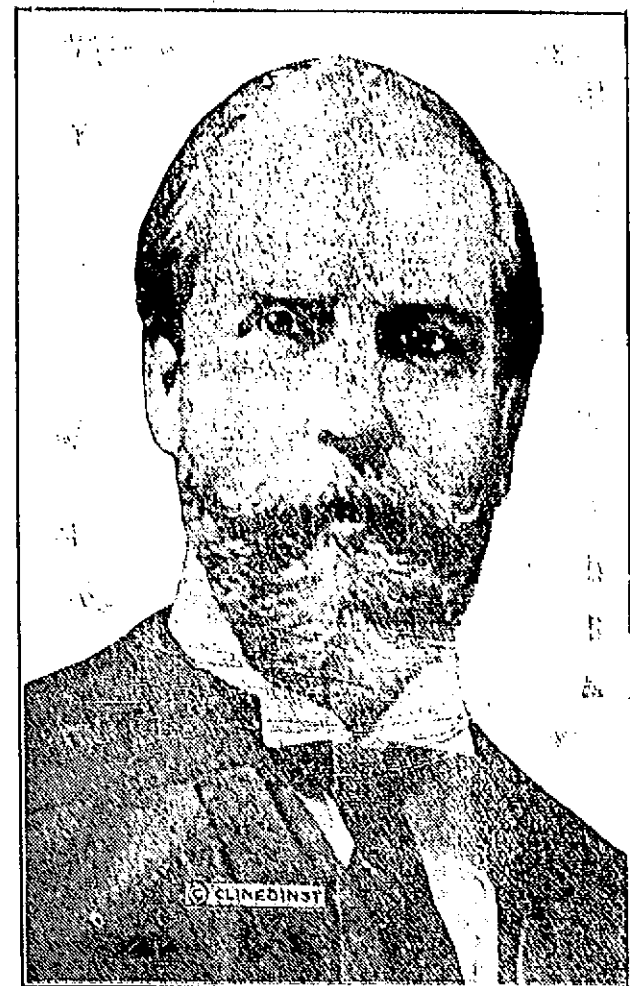
Charles Evans Hughes of New York Has Been Governor of His State and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana Was Vice President in Roosevelt's Administration and Represented State in Senate.

AFTER the first shock of surprise at the suddenness with which the Republicans at Chicago nominated their candidates for president and vice president the ever curious public is demanding information of just who and what the men are who have been selected. Rare

connection with the law and became a member of the reorganized firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

He first came into prominence before the general public through his connection with the investigation of the gas situation in New York, but it was not until he undertook the work of chief



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

ly it would be indeed strange if any American should be uninformed as to who Charles Evans Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks are—that is, the position "the two Charles," as they have been classed by some of their political friends, have held in public life for a considerable period past. Yet it is interesting to note how little your neighbor can tell you about a man directly after he has been nominated for high office, even though he may have been continually in the public eye for years.

In the case of Justice Charles Evans Hughes most of us know he sat as a member of the United States supreme court, but the fact that he first gained fame by exposing the gas companies in New York while acting as a public investigator is not generally familiar. This also applies to his running mate. Arthur is a former vice president, Charles Warren Fairbanks had a very humble beginning, being born on a farm. So, searching through the lives of these standard bearers of the Republican party, we find about every step of the way up their path has been a trail of roses, but only by dint of hard work and skill have both reached their present stations before the public.

Hughes Son of a Minister.

Justice Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. His father was the Rev. David C. Hughes, a Baptist minister. Early in his youth his family removed to Newark, N. J. Here the boy was educated at the public schools, from which he was graduated in 1873 at the precocious age of eleven years. He was too young to enter college. In 1878, however, he determined that conditions at Brown university would be more to his purpose, and in 1881 he was graduated from the latter university at the age of nineteen. Having won meanwhile the Penn. premium for the highest standing in English literature. During the next two years he taught mathematics at Delaware academy, held, at the same time attending the Columbia law school. In 1884 he graduated from the latter institution as prize man.

For the next three years he was a special lecturer in law, having been admitted to the bar in New York in his graduation year. Until 1887 he had therefore the benefit of the winning given by teaching law for four evenings a week. Meanwhile he had become a clerk in the offices of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. Justice Hughes married in 1888 Miss Antonette Carter, the daughter of W. E. Carter, a member of the firm. From 1891 to 1893 he held a professorship at Cornell university.

Shortly after he resumed his active

counsel for the Armstrong committee in its life insurance investigation that Mr. Hughes acquired wide renown. The prominence which his work in that enterprise gave his name brought him a nomination by the Republicans for mayor of New York, although he had

been put through. In spite of the wishes of the party bosses, Hughes was renominated in 1908 and the famous race track bill carried, prohibiting betting on the horses in the state.

It is interesting to note here, in the light of past events, that it was Theodore Roosevelt who first made Hughes governor. That is a matter of political history which is now undisputed.

Reached Supreme Court.

In 1910 President Taft named Hughes to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court, which position he filled up to the time of receiving the nomination for president.

The presidential candidate is of medium height, rather spare of build, with high, narrow and intellectual forehead, eyes set wide apart, refined nose and the lower part of his face covered by a gray beard. At ordinary times his eyes are half veiled by drooping lids and his face without expression. When interested his entire attitude changes. The eyes are piercing, and his features show alertness and nervous energy. He is fond of golf and mountain climbing and has spent many summers in the Swiss Alps. He is a clear and strong speaker.

Justice Hughes is a hard worker. He once said:

"There is a pleasure in achievement, there is an inspiration in work, and work well done will make a man contented with his lot. I believe in work, hard work and long hours of work. I have never known a man to break down from overwork. It is the weakness and the dissipation that cause men to break down; work alone will not do it, except in rare cases."

It is not generally known that Charles D. Hughes founded the Sunday school class later taught by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and still addresses it occasionally, but such is the case.

Fairbanks' Hard Gained Education.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, now already been noted in this article, held the office of vice president in 1905 to 1909. This was during Roosevelt's presidency. His boyhood was spent in the fields and forests around his home near Unionville Center, Union county, O., where he was born May 11, 1852. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, studied at home and used every opportunity that presented to secure an education. He went to the Ohio Wesleyan college and graduated in 1872.

He completed his studies in the law, Mr. Fairbanks removed to Indiana, where he entered actively upon the practice of his profession. Judge Fairbanks, who was at that time on the federal bench, was attracted to Fairbanks and was of great service to him.

The first political work that Senator Fairbanks ever did was at Judge Graham's invitation in 1881, when he and his friends undertook to arouse a little sentiment in favor of Arthur for the Republican nomination.

Fairbanks' Family.

One of President McKinley's assistants was to name Senator Fairbanks as one of the commissioners of the United States and British joint fisheries commission. He was made president of the United States commission. This commission held one session at Quebec and later a protracted session in Washington and practically reached a conclusion on all the questions before the commission.

In January, 1907, he was elected to

made not the slightest exertion to procure it. Three days after he had been nominated by nomination he declined the honor.

In 1906 he was elected as governor of New York and at once commenced the reforms for which he was famous. Through his instrumentality the public service commissions were given to the public, insurance and fighting reforms

the senate to succeed Daniel N. Tamm, a Democrat.

Mr. Fairbanks was a delegate at large to the convention in Philadelphia in 1909 and he chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform. Then in 1914 he became vice president. The late Mrs. Fairbanks was a daughter of Judge Cox of Maryland.

Hippocratic Face.

The Hippocratic face is a condition of the human face produced by death, long illness, excessive hunger and the like. The nose is pinched, the temple hollow, the eyes sunken, the ears cold and retracted, the skin of the forehead dry, the complexion lead and the lips relaxed with cold. This appearance is so named from having been accurately described by Hippocrates, the father of medicine.

Taken at His Word.

Croft—Suppose I'll have it all the day of judgment for what I owe. Belter—Yes; call late in the day though.—Magazine Manager.

The last years of man may be prolonged for the best.—Samuel Johnson.

Make the best of life; make the most of it. Make the best of it the most of it.—Youth's Companion.

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